Sneinces Monces.

CAPTIFICATES OF PHYSICIANS, which prove the appear water

possessing all the virtues of Congress, without the irritating properties which in that water often oracle a rough in the drinking by invalide.

While the empiric water is southing in its effects, with a tendency cyclical virtation, and having in its effects, with a tendency cyclical virtation, and having in its effects, with a tendency cyclical virtation, and having in the ine proportion of looten, which may est it needed in many phases of securitions blurants, designed waters, and invaluable in the awarening to action of the torpid Liver, guarding affectual y against consumption.

for which previously, Surance Waters have been held as logified to the expectation of the security may be found at the principal living stores. Hotels, and of G. W. M. KETON & Co., Serances Springs, o. at their Southern Dept. No. 6B Budley st., New York.

ELMIRA, Aug. 12, 1856.—Meesers, Steams &

For No. 68 Bardley et., New York.

ELMIRA, Aug. 12, 1856.—Mearra. STEARNS & MARTIN—GERTLEMEN: 'a have been to your address, per New York and Eric Railroad, the door of Safe No. 6.41, which you will please put in "proper shape" and re-ship to on. An innoceant burglar" has been trying his experiments on your "La Billik Lock." but without success—dish't make enough to pay for the powder he used! He succeeded, however, in out ling the Lock in such shape that it could not be opened with the key, and the owners were obliged to call in the sid of machinates and have the Safe cut open. Have it roturned as soon as possible, and oblige. Yours, Ac., R. Watrous & Co.

YELLOW FEVER .- When lassitude and wear YELLOW FEVER.—When lassitude and we ness when chilly fits and intleasness of everything a cowhen faintness, stiddiness, flushing of the fixes, reduces of eyes, pains in the eyebalis and lower part of the forehead; as with those we have pain in the back debility and signing, I must be no time lost. If these be not the symptoms of ye fever, they nevertheless admobils as that we are about it foreign the second and bowed as we regist for about the symptoms of ye fever, they nevertheless admobils as that we are about it form by the second and about of six or eight for about 10 dass. Canno be too secon awallowed. Two or three and does, canno be too secon awallowed. Two or three and does, therefore it in the second control of the course of the second of the second of a control of a control of the second of the second of a control of a control of a second of the sec cares the Branderth France and the basis of a costive habit. Sold as the principal office. No. 31 Camerst. Branderth's Sold as the principal office. No. 31 Camerst. Branderth's Britisher, at BURNION'S BOOKER'S NO. 175 Falton-at. Branderth's Britisher, at BURNION'S HAVES, No. 175 Falton-at. Break-lyn; by D. D. WRIGHT, No. 68 Houston-at. certaer of Lewis; by T. W. DYOTT & No.S. Prinderphies and by all respectable druggiets and medicine wenders in the Union Caution—All Pills perporting to be Branderth's Pills, with "No. 241 Brosdway" on the side label are counterfeits.

RUPTURE.—Only Prize Medal awarded to farsh & Co. by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations at the price of their new patent Radical Cure Truss. leferences as to its superior by Professors Valentiak Morr. WILLARD PARKER and John M. Cannoculas. Open from 7 m. to 8 p. m. Marsh & Co., No. 24 Marsh lane, N. Y.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES .- In every possi

FALL CARPETINGS .- PETERSON & HUMPHREY. No. 524 Broadway near S dingest, are now prepared to exhibit their large stock of Campans, (this Fall's importation) at greatly

velvet Carpeting, 11 'old; reryard
Velvet Carpeting, 11 'old; reryard
Tapestry Carpeting, 2 to 10 per yard, and all other cools
Rien Brussels Carpeting, 2 per yard, and all other cools
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Planos and Melodeons from eight different nemedacturers—making the largest assortment in the city— besides 15 record-fland Punns—all of which will be sold at prices that d fy competition. Pisuos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase, at H. Warker's, No. 3.3 Secoles at Plance tened, repaired, polished, baxed and moved. Gash paid for Second-gand Pianos. Music at reduced prices.

NUTTING'S ÆOLICON-A new Musical Instru-NUTTING'S ÆGLICON—A new Musical Instrument, combining the advantages of the Organ, Siciodean and
Planot the tone is rich, malow, and powerful, and is well
adapted for Church or Operatic Music. It has received the
highest testimonials from the profession, amateurs, and the
trade throughout the United States, which can be seen at the
Plano-Forte Wars Rooms of the Manufacturers. Price from
\$500 to \$125.

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No. 595 Broadway, N. Y.

WIGS - HAIR-DYE - WIGS. - BATCHELOR'S Wice and Tourens have improvements peculiar to their house. They are calculated all over the world for their grateful beauty, case and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous Dyx Sold at Barchineous, No. 223 Brazilway.

Wigs! Wigs! Wigs!-5,000 of those invisible \$10 Wigs and Tourses, at Mediums & Co's, No. 27 Maideo-lane, made of the best materials, warranted not to shrink o classic color. Five Medals awarded for their beautful im processing Beward of extravagant Broadway prices. Braids Baids, Curle, &c. Copy the address.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT .- There are millions

Postant Stamps /3 cents and 10 cents) FOR

## New-Dork Daily Tribane

FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1856.

A limited number of advertisements are taken in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE at the rate of one dollar a line. The paper has attained a circulation of 173,000 unquestionship the best medium extant for advertising in the country. Advertisements should be handed in at any time before, and not later than Tuesday of each week.

A Mass Meeting of the Republicans of the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Wards, was held last evening in the Colesseum. The enthusiasm for Fremont and Dayton was unbounded.

The Senate yesterday failed to pass over the Pasident's Veto the bill providing for the Improve ment of the Des Moines Rapids in the Mississippi River-Yess 32 (not quite two thirds; ) Nays 17 Sam Houston might have passed the bill.

The House adhered generally to its refusal to sarce with the Senate in appropriating any money to sustain Border Ruffianism in Kansas. The majorities were small, but the spirit evinced was good. The House refused to concur with the Sepate in appropriating \$1 000,000 to pay expenses incurred in suppressing Indian hostilities on the Pacific. The Senste disagreed with the House in prohibiting Military Superintendence on Public Works of a non-military character, and voted to buy three Publie Stores at the Atlantic Dock, South Brooklyn, for \$100,000. Only three working days of the Session remain.

The Benton Electoral Ticket (for Buchanan) in Missenri has been withdrawn. This leaves the Bentenians free to act as they shall at any time

There was a very large fire in Chicago, on Wednesday night, destroying several railroad depots and other buildings, valued at about \$200,000.

A fire at Chicago yesterday consumed property of the value of \$200,000.

We have later dates, but no important news from Nicaragua, via New-Orleans. The party of Gen. Rivas, with Guatemalans to the humber of 3,000, were fortifying Leon, and it was expected Shat Gen. Walker would soon march to attack them with an effective force of 1 000 Americans An intelligent American from Costa Rica states that that country will again invade Nicar gua.

The Report of the San Francisco Vigilance Committee on the frauds abuses and public robberies systematically practiced in the Courts and County Offices of that city, deserves to be widely read. The People of California would seem to have submitted to chronic villainy in their most important public stati as until ferbearance had clearly ceased to be a sirtue. If they succeed in purging them selves of this leprosy by the stringent and ex ceptionable means to which they have been impelled to resort, they will receive the plaudits of a grateful people; if they fall, they must submit to the fate of others who have nobly dared but not wisely planned.

We fail to diecern in this Report the means

whereby Order is to be brought out of Chaos in California, honesty made to supplant and offsce roguery in high places, and Despotism prove the high road to Freedom. But we will trust that good intentions will somehow work out the desired results.

Up to this season, there has been no Republican party in California, and no party of any name that opposed the Extension of Slavery. Southern politicions mainly controlled the machinery of both parties and the utterances of the Public Press. When the time had come for the old Whig party t go the way of all the earth, most of its magnates united with a Pro Slavery offset from the ' Demoeratic" organization in getting up the Know-Nothing arrangement by which the State was carried last year. The Legislature so chosen undertook to censure the strongest party in the House at Washington for its support of Mr. Banks for Speaker, he being stigmatized as a "Black Republican;" and a large majority voted for this consure until it was suggested that California would need the good will of the House thus censured, when the absurd proceeding was dropped, Since Col. Frement left the United States Senate, no other Free State has been so completely Pro-Slavery in its political attitude and action as California. And when attempts were therein made to organize a R-publican party last Spring, they were put down by mob violence, in which one of the (K. N.) Justices of the Supreme Court bore a leading part!

The nomination of FREMONT for President has changed all this. Henceforward, "there is a North" in California, and an organized party through which its voice may be heard. Though it is a new creation, with two great and well organized parties covering the ground which it henceforth disputes with them, our friends there have strong hopes of success, and their private assurances are even stronger than their public declarations Nothing but the mad-dog cry of "Abolition " "Disonion !" can prevent the State going for Fremont and Dayton overwhelmingly.

The sinuous course of the Cincinnati Convention with regard to the l'amfic Railroad, with the vote of the Pennsylvania Delegation sgainst the measure, when contrasted with the prompt, hearty, unasimous approval of the enterprise by the People's Corvention at Philadelphia, symmetrically completed by its nomination of the Pathfinder for President, is having a powerful influence in the Golden State. The Pacific Railroad would double the value of every acre, every building lot, in that State. It would bring nine tenths of its population within ten days of New-York and seven days of Missouri and Iowa. It would diminish the cost of the journey at least half, and its discomforts by fully seven-eighths. In short, the Pacific Railroad, to the whole country most desirable, is to California an absolute necessity, and her independent freemen will vote accordingly.

We are assured that advices from San Franisco came on by the steamer just arrived that a confidential declaration in favor of the Road must be had from Mr. Buchanau, or the State could not be kept from voting for Fremont A letter, to be shown privately at first, and published when too late to be heard of on this side till after the Election was declared in secret conclave of his leading supporters an indispensable necessity. We shall not know for some time whether this demand is or is not complied with.

There was a Whig Convention hold in Waterville, Maine, day before yesterday, composed of that sort of Whigs who organized and run to:kets for the express purpose of throwing the State into the hands of the Pierce and Douglas party, which object they achieved. They are now rallied again, under the lead of George Evans, with the counsel of Rufus Choate, with the intert of giving the State to Bucharan, and thus perpetuate the rule of the Border Ruffiaus in Kansas and their confederates | gate a vast addition to our comfort and means of throughout the Union.

in Albany, professedly in the interest of Millard Fillmore, but really to promete the election of Bucharan. It was conceived in villainy and pertected in fraud. the Address and Resolves of this Whig Convention speak of its members as standing aloof from the American organization, when it is notorious that three-fourths of them have been active and bitter Know Nothings for two years past, and as such deliberately plotted to divide and destroy that Whig party which they now pretend to resuscitate. Nine-tenths of these men have for two years been supporting Know-Nothing Denecrats against Free-Soil Whige; yet they now pretend that their objection to Col. Fremont is based on his Democracy ! Yet they are now supporting Audrew Jackson Donelson, a Democrat, gainst William L. Dayton, a well known Whig, and find no difficulty in that -Donelson having coasted that he owns a hundred negroes, while Mr. Dayton is known to be opposed to Slavery Extension.

Mr Granger, who presided over this Convention, was President of that which nominated Washington Hunt for Governor in 1850, but bolted and deserted the chair while the Convention was yet in session, because the Convention was Anti-Slavery in its temper and spirit. The Convention was easily consoled for its loss. The men who bolted with him got up another Convention, and made a show of cominating that very ticket which they were is tent on defeating, one of the leaders in the bolt taving telegraphed to h's paper to "keep out the Stracuse ticket." It is this same bolting squad, with very few charges, which has since given vitality to he Know-Nothing organization, and now pretends to reorganize the Whig party. It is a faction that burrows and prowls-that nominates candidates n order to defeat them-that loves darknes rather than light-that seeks to compensate by finesse and fraud for the paucity of its numbers and the baseness of its aims. We trust it will not forget to held another Convention to nominate a State lebet. The more the people are permitted to see of it the less danger can there be that they will be duped by it.

The mechanical part of the Patent-Office Report for the year 1855 is soon to be published. It is two volumes of from 700 to 800 pages each. comprising over 1,000 pages of descriptive text nd 350 pages of engravings. The descriptions xelain in a comprehensive and lucid style the various features of each of the inventions, with the recessory references to the engravings. The text nd illustrations, exhibiting a good deal of scienfic discernment and an extensive acquaintance with the various branches of industry and manufactures, are the work of Mr. M. C. Gritzner, who by his volume of engravings illustrative of the patents of 1854, and other publications in this line. s already known to the public.

on an entirely new plan, such as we suggested about a year ago. The chronological arrangement of the patents has been abandoned, and the descriptions as well as the engravings are now arranged in appropriate classes, under the heads of Agriculture, Manufacture of Meta's, Manufacture of Fibrous and Textile Fabrics, Chemistry, etc.; and, moreover, they are subdivided within their classes, so that, for instance, all the plows are together, all the harvesters, all the locks, and so on. This will ur doubtedly prove a very popular festure of the Report. Any man-farmer, chemist, mechanic, or engineer-may find in this Report at a glance what has been invented during the past year in his peculiar branch of industry; and by looking over the page or pages devoted to that branch he will have clear idea of the progress made during the year, and be able without difficulty to compare the various improvements.

Another defect of previous reports has been corrected- in addition to the claims and disclaimers of the inventors, a full description of our invention given. This feature will prove especially valuable, insemuch as it will enable inventors, in making new inventions and improvements, to keep clear of those already patented, and shape their claims accordingly. The interests of inventors, who, of course, desire their inventions to be brought fairly before the public, as well as the interests of the public, who in a work of this kind wish to find what they are after with as little trouble as possible, have been carefully regarded in the preparation of this report, which will stand as additional evidence of the popular and highly-successful admini-tration of the Patent-Office by the Hon. Charles Majon. Few officers of the present Administration have worked so faithfully, and so well served the interests of the nation.

On the other hand, we are sorry to see that our objections in reference to the execution of the illus trative part of the former reports are applicable to the report for 1855. Indeed, it is too had that publications of such importance should be illustrated with cheap wood-cuts, when other works of comparatively little value, as for instance, Capt. Gillis's Chilian compilations, are got up in extravagant style. Our Patent Office Reports are, in this respect, far inferior to similar European publications. The excessively large edvice of Patent Office Reports-one hundred thousand copies-makes it necessary to condense them as much as possible, text as well as plates, and thus it happens that the illustrations are on a mail scale and crowded together, largely detracting from the perspiculty of the work. As we have already stated, we are in favor of a smaller edition and good copper-plate engravings. When the reports are given only to those who really went them for the information they contain, instead of being thrown away by hundreds on persons who sell them by the pound as wrapping-paper, an editien of 20,000 copies will serve the purpose better than 100,000 do at present. The saving from this reduction would be sufficient to publish the report in a style worthy of the subject. The number of patents issued in1854 was between 1.700 and 1,800, in 1855 it was about 1,900, and in 1e56 it will reach, in all probability, 2,500. Although the force of the office has not been increased in anything like the same ratio, it is still in a state of higher efficiency than it ever was

To foster the inventive genius peculiar to the practical mird and quick perception of our people, must always be one of our leading interests, and money appropriated to increase the efficiency of the Patent-Office and the facilities for the inventor. must be deemed well spent. It is true that many of the inventions patented are of no practical value, and that inventions of such world wide importance as Morse's, for instance, turn up scarcely oftener than once in a generation; but it cannot be denied that each year produces hundreds of improvements which, small in themselves, constitute in the aggreprogress.

The Mormon of Saturday last rallies the forces of Joe Smith and polygamy against the People's cau-

didate for the Presidency in the following terms: Many of the States are going to be very evenly balarced, and not withstanding their noise and gascon-ace, Mormonism can yet control several thousard votes in a number of States of this Union, and we say to our ieres, keep your weather-eye open, you may hear om us egain. If we do anything, we want deeds, not

words.

'We cannot, at any rate, vote for our enemies, and although the bayorets and pisto's these fools talk about are all in their brains, yet if these whelps are not stopped their howling, we will give them a pill to swallow that will be difficult of dig-shon next Novem-

The enemies whom the Mormons are thus called on to resist, are the Republican party, who have honestly declared against their peculiar institution of polygamy; and the friends they are to favor are the Border Ruffians, whose doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty involves the approval and legalization of that institution. How many votes can thus be brought up against Frement, we have no means of knowing precisely, but fancy that there cannot be more than 500 of them. How many intelligent citizens will be induced to give their suffrages to Buchapan by the knowledge that his cause is that of the polygamists of Salt Lake City, remains to be

Saul is among the Prophets, and no mistake The Senate has turned reformer, and resolved to cut off the Congressional Books, which have been one of the "regular" perquisites of Congress for a generation. These are only given to new Members, who are few in the Senate, but many in the House; hence the liberality of the one branch and the rigid virtue of the other. The two Houses are at loggerheads on this item, but we can guess how the strife will end. The Members will get their Books, and the House will let the Senate off easy on some other point of difference. Yet we trust the opportunity will be improved by cutting off the Book job, henceforth and forever. But let us have no paying Congressmen by the year in its stead, without the clearest and most stringent provisions against absenteeism.

Iowa is as likely to give over as under 5,000 majority for the Republican State ticket The Legislature is at least three-fourths Republican. Davis's (Republican) majority in the Northern District is not less than 5,000, and may be more. The Dubuque Republican of the 11th inst. makes it .772, with some counties to hear from. Of twenty five Counties heard from, he carries all but Dubuque. The new Counties are all one way. Chickesaw, Floyd and Mitchell are roundly reportd three fourths Republicar. At St. Charles, in Chickasaw, 150 votes were polled, of which 127 were Republican, and at Mitchell Centre 72erery one Republican (They take a few TRIBUNES up that way.)

The Southern District is not yet given up by the We are glad to see that this Report is arranged | supporters of Hell, but we trust they have no

grounds for claiming it, though he has received many "Railroad" votes In the following table

we have given the vote as claimed by his friends: Luca..... Mari in..... Keokuk 85 Potawatamie 40 Wapello 120 327 Monroe..... 31 

Total.....2,922 Majority for Curtis, 1,087. There are 15 Counties to hear from which gave Hall 00 majority two years ago.

The Buchaneers are evidently distancing the lilmoreites in their race for Slave-breeding favor. The reason is that they can not only promise more recklerely, but they have obviously more power wherewith to back their pledges. They can promise more, because the Northern adherents of Filimore have in times past professed some sort of repugeance to Slaver, Extension, which they cannot now openly and palpably repudiate; while the Buchageers never cared much for Freedom in the Territories, and are little troubled with scruples of any kind. They know they must have the Slave-driving interest on their side, and they will have it, no matter at what cost. With that, they sweep the entire South, and need but thirty Electoral votes from all the Free States to insure their triumph. And there, thry calculate they can pick up someshere, even while defying the free spirit of the Nouth

The Hen. Albert G. Brown, United States Senator from Mississ ppi, was one of the committee bosen by the Cincinnati Convention to wait on Mr. Buchsnan and apprise him of his nomination. Having done so, he reports progress to his prede-

cersor in the following letter: WASHINGTON CITY, Wednesday, June 18, 1856. MY DEAR SIR: I congratulate you on the nomina-on of your favorite candidate for the Presidency. If the nomination of Mr. Buchanan was acceptable If the nomination of Mr. Buchanan was acceptable to me at first, it is still more so now, since I have sen him end heard him speak. The Committee, of which I was one waited on him at his residence to give him formal and official notice of his nomination, and in the name of the National Democracy to request his acceptance of it. We found him open, frank and wirely undisguised in the expression of his sentiments. Mr. Bucharan said, in the presence of all who had assen bled—and they were from the North and the South, the East and the West—that he stood upon the Ciaranati Platform and indersed every part of it. He was explicit in his remarks on its Slavery features, saying that the Slavery issue was the absorbing element in the canvass. He recognized to its fullest extent the overshadowing importance of that issue, and saying that the Slavery issue was the absorbing element in the cancass. He recognized to its fullest extent the overshadowing importance of that issue, and if elected, he would make it the great aim of his Administration to settle the question upon such terms as should give peace and safety to the Union, and escently to the South. He spoke in terms of decided commendation of the Kansas bill, and as pointedly deprecated the unwithy efforts of sectional agitation to get up a national conflagration on that question. After the passage of the Compromise measures of 1850, the Kansas bill was, he said, necessary to harmonize curlepilation in reference to the Fernitories, and he expressed his surprise that there should appear anywhere an organized opposition to the Kansas bill, after the general acquiescence which the whole country had expressed in the measures of 1850.

After thus speaking of Kansas and the Slavery issues, Mr. Buchanan passed to our foreign policy. He approved in general terms of the Cinetanati resolutions on this subject. But said that while enforcing our own policy, we must at all times sarupulously regard the just rights and proper policy of other nations. He was not opposed to Territorial extension. All our acquisitions had been fairly and honerably made. Our accessities might require us to make other acquisitions. He regarded the acquisition of Cuba as very desirable now, and it was likely to become a national necessity. Whenever we could obtain the I-land on fair, honorable terms, he was for

ome a national necessity Whenever we could ob-

tain the I-land on fair, honorable terms, he was for taking it. But, he added, it will be a terrible necessity that would induce me to anotion any movement that would bring reproach upon us, or tarnish the loner and glory of our beloved country.

After the formal interview was over. Mr. Buchanan and playfully, but in the presence of the whole audience, "if I can be instrumental in settling the Slavery question upon the terms I have named, and then add "Cuba to the Union, I shall, if President, be willing to give up the glasst and let Breekenridge take the Government." Could there be a more noble ambition. You may will be proud of your early choice of a caudieste, and corgratulate yourself that no adverse influence ever moved you an inch from your siere purpose or cerever moved you an inch from your stere purpose of giving the great Pennsylvanian a steady, earnest intimate that Mr. Buchanan has any sectional prejutices in our favor. I only mean to say that he has noungainst us, and that we may rely with absolute certainty on receiving full justice, according to the Constitution, at his hands.

Knowing your loog, laborious and faithful adherence the fortunes of Mr. Buchsnan, I have thought it proper to address you this letter, to give you as mance that you had not mistaken your man, nor failed in the left mance of a sacred and filial cuty to the South. In doing so I violate no confidence.

Very truly, your triend,

A. G. BROWN.

The Express, it is right that the public should fully rderstood and consider, is afraid-or pretends to beat moneys paid into THE TRIBONE office for the benefit of Free Kansas will be embezzled or misaped to the besefic of the custodians rather than of e cause they were intended to subserve. Hear it! "THE TRIBUNE office, in 1848, as we have shown, as the heart and soul of the Slevegammen move-ent—and as THE TRIBUNE office, to-tay, is the headarters of the financial demonstration for ould be well, perhaps, that the friends of liberty and manity should organize a Vigilance Committee to

ck after ra disburs-ment; or, at any rate, to see to that some body is held duly accountable." Exactly so! Let us have a Vigilance Committee, all means. But let it be composed of the chamets of Oppression and Inhumanity, for they only om to realize the need of any "vigilance" in the

In 1848, if any money stopped at this office on its my to the help of Young Ireland, it was instantly anded over to the General Tressurer chosen, not by s, but by the friends of the cause, whose name ynonymous with integrity and patriotism. What ver may have been done with it thencefoward, (and ve do not believe the anxiety of The Express t have every item of its disbursement published will ver be gratified,) no dollar, no dime, no copper of it ercame back to THE TRIBUNE office, or into the ards of any one connected with this paper. That is we have to say on that subject.

Precisely so with regard to whatever money may be ent to this office for the cause of Free Kansas, We hall acknowledge the receipt of every peany which may reach us and shall apply it all to aid the Free State cause in Kanena. Precisely in what way it will be expended will depend on circumstances-whether precure food for plandered Free-State citizens of the Territory, or to furnish them with arms and ammu sition, or to send forward new settlers. All that we undertake is, that in thus applying it, not a cent shall fall into the hards of the Border Ruffiane, or be expended upon unworthy persons.

It is not likely that any one who would ever give t ollar, or nake an effort in behalf of liberty, can be fluenced by The Express to refrain from doing so. here can be no doubt, however, that it is perfectly aturel for that journal to supp se that nobody can be neted with morey for any humane or patriotic purese without stealing it.

The Democratic paper of Waterbury, Conn , esablished four years ago to advocate Mr. Perce's lection, and ever since an ultra thick and this adde cut of the reigning dynasty, has just hanled down the erner of Bu beran and Breckenridge, and run up hat of Frement and Payton The friend who commuicates this fact, says: "Put down old Connecticut THE LATEST NEWS, RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

PROM WASHINGTON. From Our Own Corres WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 14, 1856.

It is reported in official circles that Secretary Dothin is to supersede Mr. Mason as Minister at Paris, and Col. Our to be Secretary of the Navy. If this purpose be adhered to, the change may not bappen till after the adjournment of Congress.

The Pacific Railroad bill is postponed till next erssion. The veto of the Des Moines bill was barely saved from the fate of its predecessors in the Senate by the absence of Messrs. Allen, Sebastian, and Thomson of Kentucky.

The Sepate struck out the House amendment to the Miscellaneous Appropriations bill, abolishing military superintendence of public buildings, without a division.

Both branches threaten to adhere pertinaciously to their respective positions on appropriations. It is said the Senate struck out the book item to afford ground of compromise by bending on that point, if the House abandoned the Kansas qualifications. This movement cannot succeed, however. Possibly the differences may be finally reconciled by surrendering all supplies for Kansas. There is no other way, unless one or the other party yields. S pater Douglas counsels resistance to both, and is willing to swamp every bill on this assumed

The city is througed with immense outside pressure for the expiring bours of the session. press. Depoteb to The N. Y. Tribune.

The House to-day concurred with the Committee of the Whole in insisting upon a proviso to the Executive Appropriation bill, against granting compensation to the Judiciary and Executive o Kansas, until the Free State prisoners are discharged, by a yea and nay vote of 97 to 94. The House also insisted upon refusit g mileage and com persation to the bogus Legislature.

The Senate to-day non-concurred with the House in establishing a civil superintendence of the Capiitol Buildings. Messrs. Wilson, Hale, and Houston, were in favor of it.

An attempt will be made to morrow to introduce arother Kansas Pacification bill in the Seuste, by Senator James of R I. It destroys the bogus Legislature and laws without ceremony. Messrs. Toombs. Douglas, and Bigler, the spokesmen of Buchapan, are understood to oppose it. I doubt its success. If introduced it will undoubtedly recrive the support of the Free-State Senators.

The Democrate anticipate that a sufficient number of the Republicana will second for practical purposes, from the Kaneas restriction amendments to the Appropriation bills; while, on the contrary, the Republicans declare they will continue in solid phalanx without

The last veto of the President is of the bill to improve the Patapace River, Maryland. Vetoes have become so common as to excite no surprise.

The Navy Appropriation bill has been finally acted on by both Houses. It appropriates about

The mileage and per diem due to Gov. Reeder amounts to a little over \$4,000.

## XXXIVTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE .... WASHINGTON, Aug. 14. Mr. PEARCE introduced a joint resolution, which was passed, accepting a portrait of John Hampden, presented by John McGregor, Secretary of the Board of Trade, England, and directing the same to be properly from educe placed in the Executive Mansion. It was painted either by Van Dyke, or Sir Peter Laws of the Secretary of the Se

The protest of the Scotte of Iowa relative to the election of Mr. Harlan, was made the special order for morrow.
The Serate reconsidered the bill continuing the im-

provement of the Des Meines Rapids, with the President's objections thereto, but failed to pass it over the vote, two-thirds not voting in affirmation. The vote

toot 32 sgaitet 17:

YEAS-Messis Bayard, Bel (N. H.), Bell (Tenn.), Benjanin Bibl. Cars. Clayton, Collamer, Cutter Can, Under, Dougs. Durkes, Fessenden, Fish, Foot, Foster, Deyer, Hais, Hars. Jones (Iowa), Jones (Tenn.), Pratt, Pauls, Soward,
toart, Themson (V. J.), Tumbull, Wade, Weller, Wilson.

With!.

NAYS—Messes, Adams Blgas, Bright Brothead, Brown,
Botler, Clay, Evans, Frizpatrick, Houston, Hunter, Iverson,
Mailery, Mason, Reid, Teembs Yales.

The Screec then processed to the consideration of The screet then proceeded to the conservation of the bill naking appropriations for various civil items. A long debate ensued on the House proviso, prohib-ring nilitary superintendency in the erection of public buildings except for defensive purposes, when it was

stricken out.

An amendment was adopted authorizing the Secre tary of the Tressury to purchase three stores at the Atlettic Dock, Brooklyn (N. Y.), and appropriating \$100,000 for that purpose. As journed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. A communication was received from the Postmaster General, in reply to a revolution, saying that special in-structions bad been issued to the proper agents, and no effort will be spared to discover and punish persons who unlawfully abetract or detain from the mails books

The Horse voted to retain the appropriation of the State of the Union.

The Horse proceeded to act on the amendment to the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive Appropriation bill, as reported from the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The Horse voted to retain the appropriation of pearly \$12,000 for hooks which the Negate had

stricken out, and added a proviso that any Member who was unwilling to receive his sha e may so inform the Clerk, who shall report the same to the House The House concurred, by 97 against 90, in the

an endment substituting Mr. Pennington's amendment, effected yesterday, that no money be drawn until the trea on cases be dismissed, for a similar one which the Senate had stricken out.

Senate had stricken out.

The Heuse disagreed, by 5 majority, to the Senate's amendment restoring the appropriation of \$20,000 for the expenses of the future Legislature of Kansas. The House then concurred by 7 majority in an marchment, similar to one stricken out by the Senate accepting expenditure for arresting, prosecuting or ctairing persons charged with treason and other poitical offerees growing out of the action of the Legis-lature of Kansas or the Topeka Convention.

The House then passed the bill establishing a large

The House then passed the bill establishing a large number of post reutes, and tabled, by 32 majority, the Scante bill appropriating nearly a million of dollars to pay certain bondholders the amount expended by Cali-onia for the suppression of Indian heattlities.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION. ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 14, 1856. A State Convention of Old Line Whigs met in Van

Vechten Hall this morning. Some 800 delegates were matterdance. The Convention was called to order by Thomas McElroy of Albany, who stated the authority under which the Convention met. He nominated the Hou, V. C. Haebrouck of Orange temporary Chair

Mr. Hasbrouck took the chair amid great applause, He briefly addressed the Convention, thanking them for the honor conferred upon him, declaring that the Whig party could not be considered as dead, and re-mirding from that they had, as the conservative party of the Union, a cuty to perform to the whole country.
J. H. Hobert Haws moved that J. L. Berrien and P. C. Male be appointed Se retaries. Carried unani-

Mr H we then moved the appointment of a Committee of eight to report permanent officers.

The Ctar appointed the following as such Committee: J. H. Hobset Haws, D. B. St. John, James Edwards, W. Noyes, J. R. Lawrence, S. H. P. Hall, F.

Backus and H. Lardin.
After a brief absence the Committee returned and After a brief absence the Committee returned and reported the foll w by as the percanent organization: Prescent, Hon. Francis Ginz ger of Canandasqua; Vic.-Prescente, W. W. Fodd of New York, J. T. Harrison of Richmond; James Patten of Orange, J. H. Bond of Oswego H. H. Ross of Essex, S. H. P. Hall of Broome, J. J. McElwaine of Wycman, W. H. Denning of Dutchess, E. Cons of

Livingston, James Covan of Cottland, A. H. Havail of Ontario, and J. A. Bowteffe of Kings; Secretaries
John T. Bush, James C. Crocker, Peter C. Mais, J.
L. Berrien, and W. B. Peffet.
The report of the Committee was unasimously

A Committee of two, consisting of F. W. Telmedge of New York and Mr. Crosby of Dutchess, was appointed to conduct the President to the chair.

Mr. Granger was greated with enthusiastic and polaring of cheering on taking the chair:

Mr. Granger was greeted with entharizatio and prolonged cheering on taking the chair:
He address at the Convention as follows:
"Whigs [immediately interrupted by three trems,
dous cheers]: The old battle cry of Whigs was hadeed cheering [A voice—"Indeed it is ]. It was seeven though they only rally a broken legion He thanked the Convention for the honor conferred upon him, and declared his satisfaction at recognizing a many Whig faces around bim, for persons in high places had declared that the Whig party had ceased to eng. Those who is mained true to the country would never dasort their principles. He alluded to the time when he sad others had cut loo e at Syracuse from those who, after receiving honors from the party and sinning its confidence, had intrigued to be tray and destroy it. This meeting, and the position of those against whose trasorable content they had then risen, were sufficient justification now of their action at that time. He concluded by exhorting Whigs in the present crisis to enulate the noble examples of Clay and Webster.

Mr. Granger's remarks, which were elequently clothed and well delivered, were frequently interrupted with loud applause.

with land appliance.

Wm S. Johnson, of Cattarangus, moved that a on mittee of four be appointed to report an address and draw up resolutions. Carried.

and draw up resolutions. Carried.

The President appointed the following as such Committee:
Robert A. Wall of Richmond, W. S. Johnson of
Cataraugus, James A. Hamilton of Westchester, and
Shepherd Knapp of New-York.
On motion of Mr. Talmadge the Delegates in Congressional Districts were requested to meet during recess to select the names of Delegates to the Baltimore

Convention. Reces till 3 p. m. The Convention reassembled at 3 o'clock this after-

R. A. West, erq. of The N. Y. Commercial Adverfrom the Committee, read the address and resa-

of New York who find themselves for the first to without a candicate for the highest office in the gift of a free people. It declares that the National Whigs have no regrets for the past, as they have always do to whom a candicate for the inguest of a the given a free people. It declares that the National Worgs have no regrets for the past, as they have always does their duty. It reviews the three candidates before the country, setting forth strongly that Whige cannot groted Mr. Buchavan, because of his princules; nor Mr. Fremont, because he had always been a Demôcrat of the Pierce school, and is the candidate of a party sectional in spirit. It then declares that in Mr. Filimore's late Administration all Whigs have just cause to take pride, and expresses the fullest confidence in him as a national and concervative statesman. It continues as follows: "Domestic tranquality is what the country now expecially and almost solely needs, and it is that which will not result from the election of either of the other candidates. Mr. Filimore's election will secure the restoration of peace at home and the perpetuation of peace at home and the perpetuation of peace at a home and the perpetuation of peace at a sole Mr. Fremont? The gulf between us as Whigs and Mr. Buchanan or Mr. Fremont is immeasurably wifer than it is between as and Mr. Filimore than it is between as and Mr. Filimore than it is not the something more that recommends Mr. Filimore to us (who still maintain, and intend to maintain our Whig principles, Whig character, and Whig organization, but the certainty that, of the candidates to whom our choice is necessarily confined, he is far in acvance in those attributes of public character which we deem essential in a Presidential cindicates to whom our choice is necessarily confined, he is far in acvance in those attributes of public character which we deem essential in a Presidential cindicates at this crisis. We no more indorse, by this selection from the candidates, the platform of the party we believe it to be our duty to support than we co the platform of the Democratic or Republican party." The address declares the conviction that Mr. Fillmore does stand a chance of election, while Mr. Fremont's charces are hopeless,

intention to main ain the organization with every confidence in the result.

The recointions are as follows:

The recointions are as follows:

Bhrins, The Old-Line Whigs of the State of New York have, in mass Convention, duly considered their position as Whigs in connection with their duty to the country in the present criefs, and have candidge analysed also the merits of the re-breshential candidates now before the people and the probable consequences of the election of either, therefore—

Resilied, That we cannot support Mr. Ruchanan because we believe that an administration embilished upon the Cincinnatifution would perpeause intensin squarion and endanger our arrivable elections with foreign powers.

Remired, That we will oppose, to the utmost extent of our left, the election of Mr. Freumat, that he is not qualified for he Presidency of this Union, because we firmly ourse his election would increase the internal strife, and that the party he represents is in spirit sections, and lies itably tends to discussion.

he appresents is in spirit excitonal, and the Mally tends to distinction.

Resolved, That in the election of Millard Fillmore we find a sure guaranty that done stic egitation would be qualitely have a y-leve and the Mallor peace with foreign natious be secured and the interests of agriculture, commerce and the manufacturer be promoted; and therefore we will labor unitedly and carnessity for his election.

Resolved, That while this len ling our aid to promote the election of the American calcidates, Messra, Filmore and Denellons, in the conviction that such is our solemn daty, we never these section in the carnet our short has been done the present contact as may be convenient that we will resume our experience and part for the conviction and a secon after the present contact as may be convenient that we will resume our experience as party actions. The construction was well resulted as present contest as may be constructed that we will resulted our repara e party action. Resolved, That the Whig State Central Committee be and they are hereby required to take measures at an early day to exclude the appointment of a County Committee in mach admits of the State, with power to appoint Town Committees, and that such Committees be considered for the considered to the considered that such Committees he controlled the considered during the controlled that such Committees he controlled the considered during the controlled that the controlled that the controlled the controlled that the committees he controlled the controlled that th

that such Committees be carnestly requested to colorance during the present campaign with all other organizations friendly to the section of following and bonesion.

The address and resolutions were adopted with loud and enthusiastic applicates, and the mention of Mr. Fillmore's name received nine hearty cheers.

One burdred thousand copies of the address were ordered to be printed for circulation.

W. O. Hasbrouck, from the Committee on Delegates to Rahimore, repreted the following.

ordered to be printed for circulation.

W. O. Hasbrouck, from the Committee on Delegates to Baltimore, reported the following:
Decegates at Large—Francis Granger, Washington Huat, Hi am Keebum, and Henry Grinne I.
District I, Lott C. Clerk, and Edwin A. Johnson; Dist. 2, Ahn. B. Payis, and G. O. Van Wargenon; Dist. 3, J. Phillips Phonix, and George A. Hood; Dist. 4, Wm. Spacks, and Jst. Carring; Dist. 5, Jos. M. Price, and Lawrence Harney; Dist. 8, Shepard Kinspp, and Gerard Stuyvesant; Dist. 7, Edward Slosson, and D. A. Cushman; Dist. 8, Frederick A. Tallmale, and Henry W. Genrett; Dist. 9, James A. Hismaton, and Marbore Churchil; Dist. 10, W. C. Hasbrouck and D. B. St. John; List. II, Jacob Hardenbargh and Wm Tidany; Dist. 12, M. Vassan, jr., and A. K. Hadley; Dist. 13, J. C. Heartt and Charles H. Kellogg; Dist. 14, John W. Wilder and Eghett Esberts; Dist. 15, John Knickerbocket and Elisha A. Martin; Dist. 16, Henry H. Rosa and A. drew Thou jsen; Dist. 17, John M. Mallorant and E. N. Fairchill; Dist. 18, Peter Barker and Jas. McIntyre; Dist. 19, Truman H. Wheeler and ——; Dist. 29, Thomas H. Schaller and —— in Just. 20, Lawrence and Mars Mearins; Dist. 20, ———; Dist. 23, John Clark and Samuel Buckley; Dist. 24 James R. Lawrence and Mars Mearins; Dist. 20, ———; Dist. 28, Andrew P. Tallona, and Abun. A. Post; Dist. 23, Chauces G. Burton and Aaron Long; Oist. 31, Class. Rep and R. S. Burton and Aaron Long; Oist. 31, Class. Rep and R. S. Burton and Aaron Long; Oist. 31, Class. Rep and R. S. Burton and Aaron Long; Oist. 31, Class. Rep and R. S. Burton and Aaron Long; Oist. 31, Class. Rep and R. S. Burton and Aaron Long; Oist. 31, Class. Rep and R. S. Burton and Aaron Long; Oist. 31, Class. Rep and R. S. Burton and Aaron Long; Oist. 31, Class. Rep and R. S. Burton and Aaron Long; Oist. 31, Class. Rep and R. S. Burton and Aaron Long; Oist. 31, Class. Rep and R. S. Burton and Aaron Long; Oist. 31, Class. Rep and R. S. Burton and Aaron Long; Oist. 31, Class. Rep and R. S. Burton and Accommendation and Frederick S. Mast

S. Martin.

After the adoption of the report, Thomas H. Bond and Francis Granger addresses the meeting.

Mr. Granger's remarks were monity confined to a review of the creumstances that had led to the disruption of the old Whig party, and to a justification of the course acopted by the National Whigs. In the course of the remarks he warmly suboguez Mr. Follmore's Albary speech. He (Granger) had resolved not to take any part in the present campaign, but when he found an attack made appear Mr. Follmore for priceipes that he (Granger) oberished in his heart of hearts, he had resolved to cast aside disinclination and enter the context. Some lukewarm papers had stated that Mr. Fillmore must have been misunderstood. It was not so. He always knew what he spoke. He had been misurepresented. He had stated it was the first time that Northern candidates had been man appealing only to Northern votes, and on purely seed. pealing only to Northern votes, and on purely sec-tional grounds, and this was true. His (Grangur's) own name had been mentioned ineconnection with that matter, and the time when he ran for the Vice Free deacy had been alluded to. He had then re-ceived a vote in Kentucky that would be a gratifica-tion to him all his days. Maryland was then heard, and so also was little Delaware. Could he be a sec-tical candidate! It was a fact worthy of note that

campthere had been no talk as there now was of Exctoral tickets for Fremont in Kentucky and Mis Mr. Granger's speech was loudly applauded through-

antit this bombaheli was thrown into the Republic at

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.
SPRINGFILLD, Ohio, Thereday Aug. 14, 1856.
The Republicans of the VIIIth Congressional Listic of Ohio to-day re-nominated the Hos. B. Stanton as their cancicate, by accumulation.

Sato, Me., Thursday, August 14, 1856.
The Republicans of the 5t Distinct have nominated the Hon. John M. Wood for recreation to Congress. The Convention was lengthy a tended and was addressed for three hours by the Hon. Lett M. Morrill.

UNION OF THE DEMOCRACY OF MISSOURI

UNION OF THE DEMONRACY OF ARSOURI
FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.
St. Lovis, Thur-day, August 14, 18%.
This morning's Democracy of their Enghand ticket in
favor of the Auti Benton party.
The Democrat ways we lay down no principle which

bes governed us in the past, and give up no doctrine heretofore centended for as right and Democratic. We fight this battle for the Unity as a whole, and